THE OHIO DEMOCRAT.

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LOGAN, O., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1887.

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Logan School Examiners Meetings.

The Board of School Examiners of Logan Village will hold regula, meetings for the examination of applicants for teachers certificates as follows. Viz. ON THE THIRD WEBNESDAYS OF FERRUARY, APRIL, JUNE, AUGUST, OCTORER AND DECEMBER at the offer of the Superintenden, in the school building of said Village at 10 octobek A. M., of said day.

Byogder of Examiner.

J.H. DYE, President.

One Subject--- Tariff.

Does a general banking business. Foreign The United States is Collecting Too Much Money From the People.

> Does Not Want the Internal Revenue Taxes Reduced.

Innetion of Congress, the Responsibility Must Rest Where it Belongs-The Mes-

To the Congress of the United States:
You are confronted at the threshold of your You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the National finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually exacted through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the government. When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his abare towards the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects

maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is undispensable extortion and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of National taxation, like other wrongs, multi-

of National taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences.

The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit, conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditures, becomes a hourding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus critpling our National energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schomes of public plunder. This condition of our treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the Congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than

on the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures after complying with the annual requirement of the shaking fundation and the same of the same o by calling in for that purpose outstanding three

the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated ac-cumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum netded by the people would so affect the business of the country that the sum of \$79.884.100 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and in-terest of the three per cent, bonds still outstanding and which were then payable at the option of the Government. The proprious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 86th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the three cent, bonds then outstanding, smount with principal and interest to the sum of \$18.877,50) were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current fiscal

per cent, for the latter. In addition to this the Government was to some extent anticipated,

While the expedients thus employed to release to the people the money lying lidle in the treasury, served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the first day of December to \$55,958,701,19, and estimated to reach the sum of \$14,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to the prior ac-cumulations, will swell the surplus in the treas-ury to \$140,000,000. There seems to be no assur-ance that, with such a withdrawal from us of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not, in the near future, be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the same cause, and while the functions of our National Treas-ury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached. I believe, by its entire disconnection with private business in-terests, yet, when, by a perversion of its pur-poses, it dily holds money usclessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be ason for the claim that some legitimate cans should be devised by the Government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the

no clear and undoubted Executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of three per cent, bonds, which were payable at the option of the Government has afforded a means for the ent of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribu-tion to the sinking fund which furnishes the oc-casion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has been already made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing executive power to restore, at this time, any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure, consists in the supposition that the Secretary of

the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our how which is honorable in the eyes of every among the due, at a rate of premium to be agreed upon.

The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago, and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of power to a single official, upon his judgment of power to a single official, upon his judgment of power to a single official, upon his judgment of the 17.322.030 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7.570.423 are employed in agriculture.4.071.33 in professional and personal service (2,954.856 of whom are domestic servants and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the Socretary of the Treasury the authority in the presentation. And assistant and laborers, while 1.50,256 are employed in trade and transmortation, and assistant.

The President Discusses but

One Subject---Tariff.

Ity.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring circulation the surplus money accumulating in the Treasury, it should be borne in mind that prentums must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which can not be purchased at any price, and that combinations unlong holders who are willing to sell may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the Government.

To these the appeal is made to save their emponents.

To these the appeal is made to save their emponents.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in each, these fluctuations are the security paid in each, these fluctuations are the appeal is made to save their employment and materials their wages by restating a change. There should be no disposition TO ANSWER SPORT AND AND ANSWER SPORT AND than the purchase of the bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principle of the debt by actual payment instead of extending it.

proposition would reduce the principle of the debt by actual payment instead of extending it.

The proposition to deposit the money hold by the Government in banks throughout the country, for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing to close a relationship between the operations of the Government Treasury and the butiness of the country and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unit is a common to twenty the interest that they are consumers with the rest; that they are consumers with the proposition to have a supply from wants and those of their families to supply from wants and those of their families to supply from wants and those of their families to supply from wants and those of their families to supply from wants and those of their families to supply from wants and those of their families to supply from wants and those of their families to supply from wants and those of their families to supply from wants and those of their families t

enterprise.
Of course, it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Euch expenditure, beside the denoralization of all just conceptions of

ture of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your lest adjournment which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedients within executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted.

IF DISASTER RESULTS ply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever, presaging financial convulsion and wide-spread disaster. It will not do to neglect this situation, because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforceson and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon as.

Stances—a congested National Treasury and a depleted mometary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remody, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause.

Our scheme of taxtilen, by meens of which this needless surplus is taken from the poople and put into the public treasury and a depleted mometary condition in the business of the country. It need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remody, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause. stances-a congested National Treasury and tradesman.

the people.

But our present tariff laws, the
VICIOU4, INEOU TAULS, 'ND ILLOGUEA'. price equal to that demanded for the imported Notwithstanding these operations of the Treasury Department, representations of distress in business circles not only continued, but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of \$27.684,385.55 in the purchase of government bonds, not yet due, bearing four and four and a half per cent, interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about twenty-four per cent, for the chormer, and eight per cent, for the chormer, and eight per cent, for the chormer, and eight per cent, for the datter. In addition to this the premium paid thereon averaging about twenty-four per cent, for the chormer, and eight per cent, for the latter. In addition to this the laws is not made by way of instruction, but in | present order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon

ture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which without regard to the public welfare or a Na-tional exigency, must always insure the realization of immense profits, instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our National activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them. So stubbornly have all efforts to referre the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow-citizens thus engaged, that they can hard-

ly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent, that there exists AN ORGANIZED COMBINATION All along the line to maintain their advantage.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations, and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American en-ergy and enterprise, and in the wonderful nat-ural advantages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an at-tempt is made to justify a scheme which per-mits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers quite beyond a reasonable demand for Gov-ernmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufactures infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from Federal legislation.

It is also said that the increase in the price of demostic manufactures resulting from the presmestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher w

ent tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our labor which is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen, and as it lies at the foundations of an all the second control of the coundations of the expenses of the second control of the coundation of th

ent juncture to parenase conus, it should be classed as employed in manufacturing and minimal policy of the plainty vested, and provided, as far as possible, with such checks and limitations as will define this officials right and discretion, and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

The considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring circulation the considering the question of purchasing the question of purch

interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the Treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bands; and it is not entirely certain that the induces ment which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the Government than the purchase of the bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principle of the motoverlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest: that they are consumers with the rest: that they the large with the rest: that they are the aminority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices and the majority that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices and the majority than the present bands; and it is not entirely certain that the induces the minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage in the interest of low prices.

operations of the Government Treasury and the butiness of the country and too extensive a comminging of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and Executive effort should sonerally be in the opposite direction, and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can safely be done, the Treasury Department from private enterprise.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss or employment by the workingman nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manulactures and turnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the intercess of this employee either in their opportunity to work or in disjunction of their compensation. Nor can the workers in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the popular of remunerative wages, it certainly results for a very large tive wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manu-factures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He an excess of revenue. Euch expenditure, beside the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purposes of our Government.

I have deemed it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the knowledge of the countrymen, as well as to the attention of their reversementatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravithe relief to the country of the legislative relief. the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravi-ty of our financial situation. The failure of the Congress beretoice to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very na-diangers which it was quite evident the very na-

THE E/THER WHO HAS NO SHEEP from the continued inaction of Congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs, clothing and woolen goods, to may a tribute to Though the situation thus far considstred is frought with Gauger which evand mer short; nor is any meetion made of should be fully realized, and though it the fact that the sheep-owners themselves and presents features of wrong to the people as well their households must wear clothing and use as peril to the country, it is but a result grow ng out of a perfectly palpable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same alarming circumstantly I think it may be fairly assumed that a large

proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks nembering from twenty-five to fifty. The dely on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield, is ten cents each pound, if of the value of thirty cents or less, and twolve cents if and put into the public treasury, consists of a surfif or dity levied upon importations from abroad and internal revenue toxes teried upon the consumption of tobacco and spiritness and seventy-two cents, and this new he taken as the with the annual requirement of the sinking fund not, was \$17,859,755.81; during the year ended June 20, 1886, such excess amounted to \$49,405.

155.20; and during the year ended June 20, 1886.

The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amount-during the three years above specified, amount-during the three years above specified, amount-ing in the aggregate to \$133.078.32.91, and deduced from the surplus as sinted, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding three.

The simple and unity three annual requirement of the sinking fund the consumption of tobseco and spirithous and sintend when the consumption of the present the increased price of the wool in this represent the increased price of the wool from two surplus as sinted, were made by real one of this because of so-called from the surplus as sinted, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding three.

But our present teriff laws, the But our present teriff laws, the

VICIOUS, INFOUTTURE 'ND HILOGICA'.

Source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their minuses and taken offert.

The simple and plan duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government, and to restore to the business of present and other goods and material for use its cost is once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to tariff profit, but a further sum has been added duty, by precisely the sum paid for such duties. For the benefit of the manufacturer under the Thus the amount of the duty measures the operation of other tariff laws. In the tax paid by those who purchase for use meantime the day arrives when the farmer these imported articles. Many of these finish truecessary to purchase woolen goods and reclaim to sleep the sum of the things, however, are raised or manufactured material to clothe bunkelf and family for the in our own country, and the duties now levised upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufacturers, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers, to make these taxed articles and sell them for a form, but that he must add a considerable sum price count to that demanded for the former threaten to the color of the interest and references. thereto to meet a further increase in cost goods that have pail customs duty. So it happens that, while comparatively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people, who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use things of the same party of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold products, purchase and use things of the same products. Thus in the end he is arou e to the fact that he has pail upon a medicante purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool, seemed so profitable, an increase in pearly or quite the same enhanced upics which

When the number of farmers engaged in woolreising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population is considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the and only urge upon your immediate considera

TARIFF ON WOOL IS HAUSORY: And, above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the gost of the living caused by those who consume demestic products as well as those who consume demestic products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the Government's income, and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufactive should be exactly exactly as well as the contract of every man, woman and terests of American labor engaged in manufactive should be exactly the should be exactly to the country of this duty should be exactly to the country of the should be exactly the country of the country of the country of the should be exactly the country of the country of the country of the country of the should be exactly the country of the coun and unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, weman and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws,

sumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and fre-

CALLED TRUSTS, Which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes. If, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition reduces the price of any particular dutiable article of home production, below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price, its manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been dis-covered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that some one is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative, and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where extract of these conditions exist. Thus where either of these conditions exist, a case would seem to be presented for an easy re-duction of taxation. The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to entorce an earnest rec

REDUCTION OF OUR CUSTOM DUTIES. And, at the same time, to emphasize a suggest-ion that in accomplishing this purpose, we may discharge a double duty to our people by grant ing to them a measure of relief from tariff taxa

PINARCIAL PANIC AND COLLAPSE,

To which the present condition tends afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufac-tures than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for sale, careful and deliberate re-form is now offered, and none of us should be unnindful of a time when an abused and irri-tated people, heedless of those who have re-sisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of

ion of our tariif laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of Congress great la-bor and care, and especially a broad and Na-tional contemptation of the subject and a patri-otic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of

the entire country.

Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duy. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufacturers, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate, by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship, but the necessaries of life used and consumed by all the peo-ple, the daty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheap-

The radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important fac-tor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessaries: it would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus chepened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturerers for the present price of raw material could be necoralized modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve beside to largely reduce the revenue. IT IS NOT APPARENT

how such a change can have any injurious effect upon our manufactures. On the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other countries, who cheepen their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employes more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and con-

tentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partiamatip and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declars party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the colthe condition of our laws which permit the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and bave, in the most selemn manner, PROMISED ITS CORRECTION,

And neither as citizens or partisans are our countrymer in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges. Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandylas coutbets. It is

A CONDITION WHICH CONTRONTS U'not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the the country the money which we hold in the Trensury through the perversion of Govern-mental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapen

the measure of their consorts.

The Const tution provides that the "President shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the State of the Union. It has been the custom of the Executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Congress at the conduct of its session, the con-Concress, at the coeming of its session, the me suit of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool, seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he wool the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been

tion the "state of the Union" as shown in the present condition of our Trensury and our gen-eral fiscal situation, upon which every element

of our safety and prosperity depends The reports of the heads of departments, which will be submitted, contain full and explicit information touching the transactions of the business intrusted to them, and such recor reports and recommendations the deliberate examination and action of the logislative branch of the Government.

There are other subjects not embraced in the

departmental reports deman in legislative consideration, and which I should be glad to submit. Some of them, however, have been earnestly presented in previous messages, and as to them I beg leave to REPEAT PRIOR RECOMMENDATIONS.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the Department of State, a brief history of the transactions of that important department, ogether with other matters which it may her after be deemed essential to commend to the attention of the Congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication GROVER CLEVELAND

Washington, December 6.

-A young Italian visiting Washington was sadly perplexed over our language: Having been quite indisposed, an-American friend inquired after his health. "Beddah," was his sententious reply, with a smile and a bow. "Did you have a cough?" "No-o-o" (laying his hand sympathetically across his diaphragm), "eet was my Eenterior De-par-r-t-ment!"-Golden Days.

-"I'm afraid, Georgie, it's too far to walk to Gryme's Hill to-day." "Why, auntie! it's not far; it's awfully near when you get there."-Harper's Bazar.

HIS FIRST WALTZ.

The Maiden Effort of a Young Man on the Light Fantastic. A popular young business man con-

fided the details of an amusing though somewhat delicate situation to a reporter the other day, and the latter is making a base betrayal of that confidence in giving the story to the public, but "marter will out." "It all singular ease and rapidity. Deprived and should be treated according dance," he began. "You see, when I and reliable method of making notes, which he may injure the was a kid, and the girls (my sisters) he obtains a habit, often envied by the

I did not care for such things, and hooted at the confounded bobbing and twisting and turning, which even now seems rather absurd to me. I voluntarily left school rather young and went into business life, and have since members having a lesson in any thing had neither time nor inclination for read over to him more than twice, nothdancing. As the girls grew older, we ing is more strange and more amusing had a number of little social hops at than a room full of school children, with the house, but I always managed to get away. I never had any desire to dance until the other evening. A certain fifteenth time. Equally incomprehenyoung lady, whose black eyes I had admired from a distance for some time, of a single address, or a lady referring was present at one of our little gather- to a shopping-list. Such observations ings. I usually managed to get out of force one to the conclusion that the art the way when the dancing began, but of writing, invaluable as it is, has be n I was so engaged in conversation with | disastrous to the human memory. Peoher that the music had struck up be- ple have grown to so rely on a piece of fore I was aware of it. I let the first white paper covered with black dance pass without saying any thing, scratches, that if this be lost or misbut I knew my companion was a fine placed, they are reduced almost to the dancer and very fond of the amuse- condition of creatures without intelment. I think that the first dance was lect. an "octogette," or some thing of that kind, for there were eight people in it. | blind in this respect as almost to atone When that was over the musicians for their extra difficulties in others; struck'a lively jingle which I imagined I recognized. That is a polka, sure, thought 1-now is my chance. 'Miss a rapidity which will counterbalance Blank,' I said, growing as red as a the greater amount of time demanded tulip, 'my sisters have often tried to by his less facile methods of writing teach me to dance, but have given it out exercises in linguistic and capherup as a hopeless case. Is-is the thing ling in mathematical branches; so that they are playing a waltz or a polka, in taking the regular course at academy it? She laughed, but did not an- neither more time nor more labor than swer. After this confession I resumed: the average student. 'Will you dare venture a turn?' She was only too ready; she evidently did not know what was before her. I placed my hand timidly on her side rive from lectures, conversation and and grasped her waist in a vice-like Then I began the polka to the best of my ability, and, to my horror, she began to waltz. I tried to waltz, too, but made a dismal failure of it. The room was small and overcroded working in all things, making good on waltz. with dancers, and though our career was short-lived we managed to come is wanting on the other; not by into collision with almost every couple the special mysterious interference of on the floor. My sister rescued her Providence or other power with naturfriend, who took the matter as goodnaturedly as could be expected with benefit of the individual, as many her torn dress and bumped and crumpled condition generally. sneaked away into outer darkness, and hereafter will never attempt to imitate unusual training, abnormally develop-

the 'Heathen Chinee' by playing a game that I do not understand. I am a fool and I know it, but to have the

fact intimated one, two and three times a day for a week by the members of one's own family is not at all consoling .- Rochester Post-Express.

DEADLY POISONS.

Life-Destroying Substances of Mineral,

Vegetable and Animal Origin. Poisons exist in nature in the mineral vegetable and animal world. Arsenic is an instance of the first, strychnine of the second, the virus of certain serpents its of which he preached to his friends of the third. Those of the vegetable with great enthusiasm, warranting the world are most numerous, and are, some of them, as violent as any. The ess of essential principles of tea and coffee are poisons, and form beautiful crystals. There are a few, including snakepoisons, that are not used as efficient medicines. That physician makes a false claim who asks for patronage mainly on the ground that his remedies are vegetable. There is no doubt that

many of the best are of mineral origin. The poison of poison oak, called also poison sumach (the botanical name of which is Rhus Toxicodendron), and of poison ivy (Rhus Radicans) is partienlarly troublesome, from the fact that the slightest handling by susceptible persons, ignorant of their charactersay summer boarders from the city -- gives rise to a violent, burning itching, which is sure to be communicated to every part of the body that the sufferer may chance to touch with his affected hand. The poison oak is a woody shrub, that t rows to a height of three feet or less; the ivy, a vine that climbs on stone walls and trees. The leaves of both are trifoliate; that is, they consist of three leaflets; common ivy has five. It is a sufficient protection to avoid every

trifoliate woody plant. Many poisons originate in chemical combinations. Thus oxygen and nitrogen, mechanically combined, constitute the air we breathe; but combined chemically, in a certain proportion, they form nitrous exide, or laughing gas; combined in another proportion, nitric acid. Fresh meat may be made poisonous in various ways. The animal pre-eminent in this respect .-

Youth's Companion. -The passedgers on the Croton special trains on the New York Central & Hudson river railroad were agreeably surprised when they got aboard at the various stations one day recently to find the cars comfortably heated by steam direct from the locomotive, and all the stoves removed.

MEMORY IN THE BLIND. A Letter of Peculiar Interest by a Writer Deprived of Sight.

came of my not having learned to of books and without any very ready and should have no posit went to dancing-school and were seeing of appropriating instantaneous. struggle.-Lowell (

So marked is the advantage of the hat is, the sightless papil will acquire scientific and philosophical studies with a highland fling, or what is or university, he will require, all in all,

Of not less value in after life is this extraordinarily trained and developed memory. It enables the blind to degeneral reading tentimes the benefit of others, on whose milds a single mention of facts and thoughts makes little

one hand, approximately at least, what al conditions and processes, for the claim, but through the inevitable sequence of cause and effect, by which senses and faculties become, through ed and their value radically enhanced.

A POWERFUL REMEDY. Why Uncle John Refused to Swallow Hig

Own Medicine. In the village of O-, in Central New York, lives a sharp-tongued old bachelor whom I have known for twenty-five years as "Uncle John." Uncle John is something of a character about town, and not destitute of Yankee wit and shrewdness. He used to make and veed in an amateurish way a certain cough mixture, the merremedy to cure any cold in twenty-four hours "or no pay." One of his old friends, whom we will call Ike, being afflicted with a severe coughing cold, Uncle John used his best efforts in argument, persuasion, and finally vehement and profane scolding, to get him to try the remedy. But Ike could not be induced to "chance it." Not long after this Uncle John caught a hard cold himself, which was accompanied by a most distressing cough that shook his poor old frame unmercifully. It did not, however, prevent his coming down town and "settin"," as he called it, in Ike's market. The cold hung on for a week or more, and the cough had grown no better. Finally, one day Ike resolved to brave Uncle John's sharp tongue, and tease him a little about his failure to rid himself of the cold, and the following dialogue ensued. You are to understand that Uncle John's replies were interrupted

with violent coughing. "John?" "What yer want?"

"Yes; bents all."

"Got a bad cold, 'ain't ye?" "Yes; got the wust ever had'n my "Hangs on pretty bad, don't it?"

Hesitatingly: "why don't you try some o' y'r cough med'cine you wanted ter sell me?" "I thought mebbe y' was fool 'nough ter ask that question: d'yer s'pose I want ter live jorcver?"-Harper's Mag-

-Says Virginia City (Nev.) Reports may have fed on noxious plants; or it In many places about town the surface may have been sick before being has sunk two or three feet, and often

slaughtered, and the poison may be due as much as ten. In front of the Fourth to powerful medicines administered; or Ward school the ground has sunk beit may have been affected with a con- tween two and three feet in places, tagious disease, say, pleuro-pneumonia. The surface about the old Bullion well, Tainted ment also develops chemically on Bowers' grade, has sunk about ten a very violent poison. German sausages feet, and near the Sharon shaft, on A street, they have to keep dumping waste on the surface to make it level. This is caused by the caved workings of years past, and the ground above these old drifts has been vettling, and finally causing these cavities on the

Friends of tariff reform want Mr. Randall on the Committee on Ways and Means that he may have an opportunity to explain his views, and that he may be taken from the Committee on Appropriatious, which he used to prevent all legisla-As partial compensation, in the midst tion to which he was opposed, of his many discouragements, the sight- There is no reason on earth less pupil possesses one vital advantage any delicacy of feeling should be over his companions. His memory, accustomed to seize and assimitate definitions and miscellaneous information at a single hearing, acquires both a marvelenge and a phenomenal result of the high tariff attorneys to still the property of the high tariff attorneys to still the high tariff att tentive capacity which enable him to continue in power. On this quest-